

BATTLE OF DRYS AND WETS NEAR IN MIRE REVOLT

Armed Force of U.S. Agents Off to Seize Defiant Michigan Prosecutor.

WILL SHOOT, WARNING Apprehension of Sheriffs, Police and Citizens Also Is Determined.

NATIVES WILL RESIST Prohibition Leader Warns of Trouble if State Authorities Continue to Oppose.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Major A. V. Dalrymple, supervisor of prohibition enforcement for the Central Division, left here with a band of armed Federal agents at 6 o'clock this evening for Iron county, Mich., where, it was reported, there was a rebellion against prohibition.

Major Dalrymple declared that he was going to Iron county for "a showdown between the Federal Government and the violators of the Federal (Eighteenth) Amendment. He declared that he would arrest P. A. McDonough, prosecuting attorney of Iron county; two Deputy Sheriffs, the Captain of Police and three "influential citizens" of the district wherein the alleged revolt occurred.

"I do not want bloodshed, but if the State authorities stand in the way I am going to shoot," he said just before he left Chicago.

Denial of a report of rebellion against prohibition enforcement in Iron county was made by Mr. McDonough to the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD this evening. Speaking over the long distance telephone, Mr. McDonough declared that it was "a quiet as a graveyard" and that there was no rebellion. He asserted that he was "helping the Federal agents every way possible."

However, Major Dalrymple looks on the situation through other glasses. He declared that he had authority from the government in Washington to make arrests, and that he would do so.

Must Be Showdown. "This is a showdown between the Federal Government and the violators of the federal amendment," he said. "I am going to enforce prohibition. I do not want bloodshed, but if the State authorities stand in the way I am going to shoot. I do not believe that the riotous display by the State officials, as reported to me, represents the feeling of the people of Michigan. These people showed by their vote some time before the amendment just what they thought of prohibition."

Major Dalrymple is proceeding on the theory that the arrest of Mr. McDonough and other Iron county officials is necessary. It was authoritatively stated that a request was made by Federal agents here in United States Commissioner Hatch, in Marquette, for warrants to arrest these officials. The request was refused. It was asserted, on instructions from Mr. Walker, United States District Attorney in Grand Rapids, immediately H. M. Gaylor, assistant prohibition commissioner here, under a warrant from Iron county, proceeded to the men without warrants and then to report to him.

Major Dalrymple referred to Mr. Gaylor as "a man who is through."

The possibility of trouble between the Dalrymple forces and citizens of Iron county is regarded here as imminent. Major Dalrymple should arrive there early to-morrow morning. Mr. McDonough, whose arrest is asked, has a large following among the citizens and farmers of the county. With the Dalrymple force is Leo J. Grove, prosecuting commissioner for Iron county, who, it was charged, was "a man who is through."

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Protesters Denies Revolt. In his statement to the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD here, Mr. McDonough categorically denied the reports of trouble in Iron county.

"Everything is as quiet as a graveyard up here," he said. "There is no rebellion. I am helping the Federal agents every way possible. Iron county is one of the most patriotic counties in America. It is true that we have a lot of drys and other foreigners here, but they are patriotic. They bought their own shares of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamp. Their showing in the Red Cross and Salvation Army drives was very creditable, even, good."

"I have said to the Governor and to the Attorney-General in Washington to send their own men to investigate conditions here. I think it will be found that the rebellion is a lot of cheap political propaganda which is being used by a band of scoundrels with the present Administration."

"I am enforcing prohibition to the limit and I defy any man to contradict that statement to my face. I will be the last man in Iron county to extend the hospitality of Michigan to Major Dalrymple when he arrives here to-morrow."

"Somebody has been making bad money along the line, however. I think that after all the smoke has passed away it will be found that there was a case of 'political cowards' wandering from their tents."

Society Women Rebuked by Cardinal Mercier

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—Cardinal Mercier in his Lenten pastoral letter blames society women for setting a bad example for working women in what he terms their extravagant and audacious dress, sensual dances and luxury.

Dealing with the social problem, the Cardinal declares Bolshevism tendencies and calls attention to the necessity for reconstruction work. He also preaches moderation in political controversies.

TWO WOMEN ASK 'BIG FOUR' SEATS

Democrats May Sidetrack Glynn and Mack to Preserve Harmony.

CITY FOR MISS MARRURY

Other Contender for Delegation to San Francisco.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Democratic State convention, which meets here Thursday, may be compelled to choose two women delegates-at-large to the party's national convention next June as the result of a bitter rivalry which developed between the New York city and up-State women voters.

Gov. Smith will head the delegation. William Church Osborn, formerly State chairman, is second on the list as it now stands. Martin H. Glynn was third until to-day, when it developed that the party has on its hands its first serious partisan conflict among women.

Tammany practically has pledged its support to New York women, who have selected Miss Edw. Harrington as their representative. It is understood that the metropolitan delegation has given notice that it considers the bargain closed and will insist upon Miss Harrington's selection. Her name is now third on the list.

Up-State women at once filed a notice of protest and insisted that if a woman were to be named as one of the delegates-at-large she must be Miss Mary Mills of Syracuse. Furthermore, the pioneers in politics gave notice they would not accept Miss Mary Mills as their representative even if officially designated.

The up-State women have succeeded in obtaining a little New York support. A delegation from the Seventeenth Senate District has declared for Miss Mills, and the up-State women have been successful in their plan for the fight. The organization leaders will meet Wednesday night to discuss the matter. Members of the Seventeenth District Committee are Miss Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Granville Temple Emmett, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, Mrs. William Temple Emmett, Miss Ethel Babcock, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Ethel Babcock, Mrs. Henry McConaughy, Mrs. James Roosevelt and Miss Alice J. G. Perkins.

The understanding to-night is that, rather than the risk of starting the campaign with a fight among the women members of their party, the leaders practically have agreed to send both Miss Mary Mills and Miss Harrington.

Mr. Glynn is said to have consented to withdraw in the interest of harmony. So has Norman E. Mack, National Committee member from this State. If a compromise can be reached with the women, Mr. Glynn will be selected as the third delegate at large.

The purpose of the convention is to select the delegates to the national convention and to try to get together. The party has a lot of factional trouble in its ranks. Several of the up-State leaders are dissatisfied because they have not as much patronage as they expected.

DEMANDS INQUIRY INTO DRY LEAGUE

Assembly Resolution Provides Questioning on Political Fund.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Legislative investigation of the Anti-Saloon League's finances is demanded in a resolution passed to-night by Assemblyman Cuvillier. The Democrat of New York, Mr. Cuvillier said he believed it was the duty of the Assembly to find out whether the league contributed last autumn to the campaign funds of any member of the Senate or Assembly.

Such an inquiry would determine the activities of the league, the resolution states, and settle whether the foe of rum is operating within the provision of their charter and whether their organization was formed for political purposes.

If the league is not a political corporation and it made political contributions, its officers and agents are guilty of a misdemeanor, the resolution states.

ROPER SEES BILLION IN CLOSE TAX AUDIT

Would Add to Present Force to Find Lost Revenue.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—More than \$1,000,000,000 in additional revenue can be collected by a comprehensive audit of all tax returns, Internal Commissioner Daniel C. Roper has informed the House Appropriations Committee. His plans are to increase immediately the auditing force by 750 skilled men and 800 auxiliary clerks to carry out this programme at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000, and these recommendations have been adopted in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill now pending before the House.

Most of the additional revenue would be obtained from the so-called consolidated returns, which are those of corporations with several subsidiaries, Mr. Roper believes.

DEMOCRATS TO CONFER AND END PACT DEADLOCK

Senate Leaders Hope to Get Decision on Lodge Reservations.

DISPOSED TO ACCEPT Simmons and Underwood Active in Arranging Conference.

WAITING FOR HITCHCOCK It Will Be Necessary to Get 35 Votes From Minority Party.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Leading Democratic Senators to-day began to arrange the preliminaries for a Democratic conference on the peace treaty, which they hope may be held within a few days. The conference will be asked to determine whether the Lodge reservation programme shall be accepted and the treaty ratified on that basis.

The disposition of Democrats to accept the Lodge reservations is stronger than ever, and while leaders in the conference movement admitted they did not have enough votes in sight to insure ratification they strongly hoped these might be obtained.

Sensors Simmons (N. C.) and Underwood (Ala.) are taking the principal part in arranging a conference. In the absence of the late Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, they were not prepared to announce a definite programme, but said as soon as Senator Hitchcock returned the question would be referred to him.

Sensor Simmons started early in the day in the effort to arrange a conference. He said there was undoubtedly a disposition among the Democrats to accept the Lodge reservations without change as to the most important parts, if necessary, in order to get ratification.

One of the leaders in the conference movement said the best information indicated that with all the votes the Republicans could muster for ratification it would still be necessary to win thirty-five Democrats to ratify. He was not confident that twenty-two Democrats, as the President has indicated, would be ready to go to the aid of the President and join with the Republicans in an attempt to obtain ratification of the treaty.

Senator Simmons' letter of President Wilson to the Democratic caucus on November 19, in which he asked the members of his party to vote against ratification as proposed by the Republicans, there has been a feeling of dissatisfaction among the ranks of the Democrats. This has been added to by the seven Democrats who refused to listen to the demands of the President and not deposit a ratification based on the Lodge reservation programme. Many Senators have all along regarded this as a bluff, including some of the President's strongest supporters. They said they would in whatever form it might be ratified the President would be delighted to deposit the ratification.

But more recently the President's threat to the European Powers to withdraw the treaty unless the Adriatic question were settled according to his views has placed him in a position from which it will be much more difficult for him to withdraw.

NOTE ON FIUME READY TO WIRE

Revised Draft Returned to White House Receives President's Approval.

TREATY TAKES NEW TURN Hungary Probably Will Be Called In Because of Commercial Interests.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—America's answer to the recent note of the Premier of Great Britain, France and Italy dealing with the question of the nationality of Fiume received the approval of President Wilson late to-day and was returned at once to the State Department, where preparations are under way for its transmission. It will require several hours to effect the coding of the note and its decoding on the other side.

The President's approval of the instrument was never in question. The delays which have intervened since Mr. Wilson drafted his outline of the note have been occasioned by the economic and political arguments which the President expressed should be couched in clean cut phrases and based upon expert knowledge.

It is said that the publication of the entire correspondence on the vexed question of the future nationality of the port of Fiume would be a disaster to the State Department. It is known to be the intention of this Government that the new note shall be made public as soon as it is received in London. This obviously necessitates the publication of the preceding correspondence with all the solutions which have been offered only to be refused, as either by the Italian or the Jugoslavians.

In reaching a conclusion with regard to the Adriatic difficulty it has become evident that the interested Powers, Italy, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Hungary, France and Japan, will draft a new diplomatic instrument separate and distinct from the treaty of peace with Hungary. This, it was admitted here, has been made necessary in view of the fact that the coming international understanding over Fiume, the immediate and the debatable islands of the North Adriatic is in no sense a part of a peace treaty with the constricted republic of Hungary.

It is a boundary treaty among presiding powers in which international interests are involved. Thus far the negotiations have been a purely domestic matter. Hungary has been made necessary in view of the fact that the coming international understanding over Fiume, the immediate and the debatable islands of the North Adriatic is in no sense a part of a peace treaty with the constricted republic of Hungary.

When asked about the attitude of Democratic Senators toward ratification in case the President should notify them that he would not deposit a ratification based on the Lodge reservation programme, Democratic leaders admitted that it would make a great difference in the lining up of the necessary thirty-five Democrats. It was calculated that even if ratified the treaty has a decided chance of never being put into effect so far as concerns the United States. The President has notified the Senate repeatedly that he would not deposit a ratification based on the Lodge reservation programme. Many Senators have all along regarded this as a bluff, including some of the President's strongest supporters. They said they would in whatever form it might be ratified the President would be delighted to deposit the ratification.

But more recently the President's threat to the European Powers to withdraw the treaty unless the Adriatic question were settled according to his views has placed him in a position from which it will be much more difficult for him to withdraw.

BILL SHIFTING VOTES IN ITS THIRD READING

Brooklyn Democrats Threaten Fight if It Passes.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The Burlington bill, which indirectly will cut \$4,000,000 out of Democratic votes out of John H. McCooey's Brooklyn district and plant them in Charles F. Murphy's backyard, at the time when relieving Jacob A. Livingston of just so much opposition, strongly while piling it on to Samuel S. Koenig, passed to its third reading in the Senate to-night. On its face the bill aims only to cut \$4,000,000 out of the Brooklyn district and add it to Manhattan's. Richmond's \$4,000,000 Democratic majority will be shifted with the proposed reapportionment, however.

John H. McCooey is angry at the proposed law to weaken the party vote in Brooklyn, but Charles F. Murphy is pleased to profit by his loss. On the other hand, trouble will be started when Mr. Koenig's Democraticism is handicapped by ease of pressure on Mr. Livingston's workers.

Brooklyn Democrats fear Mr. Murphy will urge the Governor to sign the measure if it is sent to him. If he does so, it will be like inviting trouble in Brooklyn, as the McCooey organization has already threatened a fight if the bill goes through.

Moslems Come to Plead for Turk Sovereignty

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Moslem delegation is now in Venice on its way to London and America. The delegation, which claims to hold a mandate for seventy million Indian Mussulmans, has sent a statement here invoking President Wilson's twelfth point with regard to assurance of a secure sovereignty of the Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire. It begs that no final decision be taken until the Mussulman standpoint, which is maintenance of the Ottoman Empire intact without prejudice to the autonomy of non-Turkish peoples, is heard.

The delegation also demands the Caliphate's retention of unfettered custody of the holy places. Otherwise, the delegation warns, "the traditional loyalty to Great Britain in India will infallibly be challenged."

FRANCO-BRITISH TRADE POLICY IN RUSSIA IS FIXED

Premier Millerand Quoted as Saying Agreement Has Been Reached.

COMMERCE TO BEGIN Dealings to Ignore Moscow Soviet's Control of Cooperatives.

NORODNY BANK TO ACT Desire to Escape From Too Much Dependence on U. S. Is Factor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 23.—Premier Millerand of France was quoted to-night as having said that the French and British Governments were agreed on a policy in Russia.

This, as well as other indications in this connection, was interpreted to mean that an agreement had been reached in connection with trade with the Russian cooperative societies and that this trade would begin irrespective of the fact that the co-operatives of Russia are under the control of the Moscow Soviet Government—a fact which the Allies will ignore until they are ready to grant formal recognition to the Bolsheviks.

It was authoritatively stated that banking arrangements in connection with this trade will be very largely in the hands of the Norodny Bank in Moscow, which, while Russian named, was owned by British capital. The Bolsheviks when they seized all Government and private industrial and financial concerns, took possession of foreign owned institutions as well.

No secret is made of the fact that the desire for a settlement of the Russian problem arises out of British desire to escape the commercial hegemony of the United States. The strongest arguments used to-day concerned the possibility of obtaining raw materials from Russia, and even from Germany, as the surest way to find relief from the burdens of buying from America under exchange rate conditions which cannot improve as long as the balance of trade favors the United States. This argument was forcefully directed toward France on account of her well known opposition to doing business with the Bolsheviks or having any dealings with them.

An unofficial statement said: "It is quite obvious that the movement arising from the recent Bolshevik successes necessitated discussions on the part of the Council. Russian food is necessary to all Europe; Russian resources are necessary to the Allies. Relations with Poland and many incidental questions formed the basis of the day's discussions."

One of the questions uppermost in the discussions to-day was the movement of gold toward the New World. The high cost of living has become a vital political issue to every Government in Europe. There is a growing disposition on the part of politicians to blame this on the unchecked flow of gold to America. "As long as European countries are compelled to import necessities prices of those necessities will depend absolutely on the rate of exchange," said a man close to to-day's discussions. "The rate of exchange depends entirely on the public, and the public is not in a position to make a sound judgment. When all the gold flows one way there is a premium. The result has been a big change in the actual value of gold as well as the prices of commodities."

It was this argument that was pressed on the French at to-day's meeting, the object being to impress Premier Millerand with the necessity of trading with Russia, as well as with Germany under conditions which would enable Germany to reduce the high cost of living in France and to boost the rate of exchange in favor of the franc, indemnities from Germany would be forgotten by his people.

There is reason to believe that Premier Millerand reminded his conferees that \$5,000,000,000 of German farmers constituted a menace to France greater than the present Rhine watch could be. In a word, the French position is that if Germany is to be allowed to recover economically France must have greater military guarantees of protection.

No Contact With America. Although American bankers here are in close touch with British bankers and the fact remains that there is no political contact existing between the council and the Washington Government and the Premiers are worried about it.

Meanwhile every eye in peace conference circles here is demanding to know how, in view of the economic turn the negotiations have taken, it will be possible to go on with this work without the United States being represented.

Continued on Third Page.

SENATE PASSES R. R. BILL; NOW GOES TO PRESIDENT; VETO IS HINTED IN DEBATE

How Senators Voted on the Railroad Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The detail vote on the conference report on the Cummins-Esch railroad bill, which passed the Senate to-day, follows:

REPUBLICANS.
For—Ball (Del.), Brandegee (Conn.), Calder (N. Y.), Capper (Kan.), Colt (R. I.), Cummins (Ia.), Curtis (Kan.), Elkins (W. Va.), Fernald (Mo.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Hale (Me.), Jones (Wash.), Kellogg (Minn.), Kenyon (Ia.), Keyes (N. H.), Lenoir (Wis.), Lodge (Mass.), McClean (Conn.), McNary (Ore.), Nelson (Minn.), New (Ind.), Page (Vt.), Phipps (Col.), Poinceter (Wash.), Smoot (Utah), Spencer (Mo.), Sterling (S. D.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Townsend (Mich.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Warren (Wyo.) and Watson (Ind.). Total—32.

DEMOCRATS.
For—Beckham (Ky.), Fletcher (Fla.), Gay (La.), Glass (Va.), Myers (Mon.), Phelan (Cal.), Pomerene (Ohio), Ransdell (La.), Robinson (Ark.), Shields (Tenn.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Underwood (Ala.), Walsh (Mon.) and Williams (Miss.). Total—15.

Total for adoption—47.

REPUBLICANS.
Against—Borah (Idaho), France (Md.) and Gronna (N. D.). Total—3.

DEMOCRATS.
Against—Ashurst (Ariz.), Dial (S. C.), Gore (Okla.), Harris (Ga.), Harrison (Miss.), Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), King (Utah), McKellar (Tenn.), Nugent (Idaho), Overman (N. C.), Pittman (Nev.), Sheppard (Tex.) and Trammel (Fla.). Total—14.

Total against adoption—17.

Pairings—Bankhead (Ala.) for, with Culberson (Tex.) against; McCormick (Ill.) for, with Henderson (Nev.) against; Dillingham (Vt.) for, with Swanson (Va.) against; Fall (N. M.) for, with Kendrick (Wyo.) against; Simmons (N. C.) for, with Kirby (Ark.) against; McCumber (N. D.) for, with La Follette (Wis.) against; Harding (Ohio) for, with Walsh (Mass.) against; and Edge (N. J.) for, with Owen (Okla.) against.

Previous to the roll call it was announced that if Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), Stanley (Ky.) and Chamberlain (Ore.), all Democrats, had been present they would have voted in support of the report.

ALL RUSSIA IS NOW MOBILIZED IN STRIKE MOOD

Every Able Bodied Man Up to 35 Years Is Obligated to Fight.

SOLDIERS GET BIG PAY HOLD SECRET SESSIONS Strength Lies in Fact Opponents Are Worse Off, Says Dutch Correspondent.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23.—A staff correspondent of the *Hanckelblad* who has returned after a prolonged journey through Soviet Russia in describing conditions throughout the country and in the army deals with the morale of the Soviet armies, the compulsory military system, the ridicule of atrocities reported in the foreign press, divisions in the Red Army over Bolshevikism and the well to do as well as the poor in the Soviet regime.

"Russia has been completely mobilized," he says, "with all the able bodied men of the country from the minimum fighting age up to thirty-five years, and with officers regardless of age. There is no alternative and they are obliged to fight under the general administration of the commissaries, who are Bolshevik to the backbone. A soldier operates very effectively. A soldier who deserts, betrays the cause or otherwise fails in his duty is shot; or if he succeeds in escaping his family is held accountable."

Close View of Russian Army. The correspondent, who apparently tried to view things from a fair and neutral standpoint, dined with several Bolshevik officers' messes while en route to Moscow from the Polish front and had an opportunity to study the Red Army in detail.

"The soldiers," he says, "are polite and there seems to be a quiet and agreeable discipline. The pay is 800 rubles a month for a soldier, 2,200 for a company leader and 4,200 for a regimental leader. The former Generals of the Czar's army, six of whom are now serving on Trotsky's staff, get 4,000 rubles a month. Nobody in Russia receives a larger salary, with the exception of Lenin, who now gets 8,000 rubles a month.

"Every Red army corps has a board of commissaries, and besides there is a commissary for every regiment, battalion, brigade and division. They wear as a distinction a red star on the left breast on which are embroidered a hammer and a plough, with a silver laurel branch all around, and under it the distinction of their arms, a small machine gun, two crossed sabres, etc.

"After so long underestimating the strength of the Red army one must not now exaggerate it," the correspondent concludes, declaring that a year ago it would have been a ridiculous army, but now its strength lies chiefly in the fact that its opponents are worse off.

"The Red army," he says, "is not led by the young proletariat but by decorated bourgeois."

The contrast between various types in the officers' mess at Kreepke (near the Polish front) proved striking, the correspondent says. "The brigade commander was a charming gentleman, formerly a Colonel in the Czar's army and speaking beautiful French. Of the two commissaries, one has almost an aristocratic appearance; the other is a tall, unshaven brute with a sinister face."

"After so long underestimating the strength of the Red army one must not now exaggerate it," the correspondent concludes, declaring that a year ago it would have been a ridiculous army, but now its strength lies chiefly in the fact that its opponents are worse off.

REPAIR THE DAMAGE. After an illness Father John's Medicine helps to build new strength.—Ad.

SENATE PASSES R. R. BILL; NOW GOES TO PRESIDENT; VETO IS HINTED IN DEBATE

Conference Report on Measure Is Adopted by Vote of 47 to 17.

3 REPUBLICAN 'NOES' Cummins Denies Guarantee Is Given and Explodes Critics' Claim.

TO STABILIZE R. R. CREDIT Labor Leaders and Rail Officials Hear Debate—Hines Sends Message.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—By a vote of 47 to 17 the Senate adopted to-day the conference report on the railroad bill, which was passed by the House on Saturday. The bill now goes to the President. Only three Republicans, France (Md.), Gronna (N. D.) and Borah (Idaho), voted in the negative.

There was a full day of debate, opening with a statement of the bill's substance by Senator Cummins (Ia.), who was in charge of it. Whether the President will sign it has been questioned for several days. The impression that he may veto it came up to-day when Senator Pittman (Nev.), during a speech against it, intimated a strong belief that it might be rejected at the White House and its revision made necessary, particularly as to the long and short haul provisions, which are unsatisfactory to the intermountain country.

As was the case in the House on Saturday, the galleries were packed. Labor leaders of all the railroad unions, who were in Washington attending a series of conferences to determine labor's attitude upon pending labor difficulties as well as on the measure as it was before the Senate, were among the most interested spectators.

The union leaders were called to Washington to vote on the settlement proposal submitted by the President and to take united action upon the bill. An American Federation of Labor conference already has asked for its veto by the President.

Rail Officials in Galleries. Several railroad executives and M. Brice Claggett, assistant director-general of railroads, and other Railroad Administration officials were in the galleries.

The labor provisions of the bill were the subject of a particularly lively discussion. Senator Robinson (Ark.) and Myers (Mon.), Democrats, denounced the labor leaders for opposing the measure in its final form.

Further arrangements for turning the railroad over to their corporate owners on March 1 were made to-day by Director-General Hines, who sent the following telegraphic message to all regional directors:

To facilitate the return of the railroads to their corporate owners at 12:01 A. M. March 1, in accordance with the President's proclamation, the following instructions are hereby given: The subject of a particularly lively discussion. Senator Robinson (Ark.) and Myers (Mon.), Democrats, denounced the labor leaders for opposing the measure in its final form.

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